

XXXI. *Descriptions of some new Coleoptera from Sumatra.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

[Read September 7th, 1881.]

I HAVE the pleasure of laying before this Society descriptions of three new coleopterous insects just received from Sumatra. They are as follows:—

RUTELIDÆ.

Anomala (Spilota?) Curtisii, n. s.

Form and appearance of *Euchlora*, but with a long mesosternal spine. Rather elongate-ovate, moderately convex, pale green, with yellow tints; the scutellum, tibiæ, and pygidium especially yellowish; very shining. Head and clypeus moderately thickly punctured, the anterior margin of the latter slightly reflexed. Thorax nearly as in *Euchlora viridis*, but rather less convex, and much more strongly lobed in the middle of the base; moderately thickly and tolerably distinctly punctured; with a very slight abbreviated medial impressed line. Elytra at the base scarcely wider than the base of the thorax, widest behind the middle, very obtusely rounded at the apex, with the ante-apical callus very slightly raised; the lateral margins thickened. Each elytron has about fifteen lines of distinct fine punctures; the first is sutural, the second and third are wide apart (wider apart at the base than at the apex), the space between them is flat and moderately thickly punctured; the fourth and fifth striæ are more impressed, especially at the apex, regular, the intervals narrow (very narrow at the base, gradually becoming wider to the apex), gently convex and almost impunctate; the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth striæ are about equidistant, the intervals narrow, the seventh stria is rather irregular, and there are a few punctures on the interval between the sixth and seventh striæ; the tenth stria is not very regular, and joins the eleventh a little behind the middle, so that the space between them is elongate-triangular,

and is rather thickly punctured; the twelfth and thirteenth striæ are regular, the interval between them narrow; there are a few punctures on the interval between the thirteenth and fourteenth striæ. The pygidium is triangular, nearly twice as broad as long, strongly impressed on each side, convex in the middle, finely margined, rather thickly and strongly punctured, the punctures transverse and open posteriorly; the apex is obtusely notched in the middle. The anterior tibiæ are slender and linear; the larger claw of the anterior and intermediate pairs is bifid, the claws of the posterior tarsi are simple. Length $12\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Sumatra. A single example captured by Mr. Charles Curtis, after whom I have named it.

This species, from the prolonged mesosternal process and the curiously irregular intervals of the striæ of the elytra, approaches *Popilia reginæ*, Newman, but it is of quite a different form, and it appears to me best placed near *Anomala (Spilota) irrorella*, Castelnau.

CETONIIDÆ.

Macronota anceps.

Dull black; thorax moderately thickly punctured with semicircular punctures, with a somewhat broad shallow impression at the posterior portion of the disk, noticeable particularly in the female. Elytra with numerous fine wrinkled striæ, which are more or less obscured by the velvety clothing. Each elytron has three dull red stripes; the first is short and is close to the scutellum; the second extends from the shoulder to the apex, and is in the slightest degree raised; the third is marginal: there is a small yellow spot below the shoulder, between the second and third red stripes; another on the disk at the apex of the first red stripe; and a very small one behind the middle, between the second and third stripes. The pygidium is slightly convex, rather closely punctured, and entirely covered with yellow clothing in the male; the female has a slight longitudinal impression. The femora (except at the apex) and the tibiæ are pitchy red. The anterior tibiæ have three teeth, but the first one is scarcely noticeable in the male. The head has two longitudinal yellow lines. The thorax has two yellow lines on the disk which unite

posteriorly and form a V, and there are also two yellow lines, which commencing in the middle of the side unite posteriorly in the middle of the base; the wide V thus made is united to the discoidal one by a line running along the margin. These yellow lines are all wanting in the female example, but this may be the result of accident. Length 7 lines.

Hab. Sumatra (*C. Curtis*).

This species is closely allied to *M. picta*, Guérin, and *M. aurantiaca*, Voll. It differs in having the femora and tibiæ red, in having the pygidium entirely clothed with yellow; the thorax is very strongly lobed at the base, very slightly angular at the sides in the male; the clypeus is only in the least degree emarginate in front. Besides the yellow lines and the thorax, most of the punctures are filled with yellow.

BRENTHIDÆ.

Eutrachelus sumatrensis, n. s.

Very close to *E. Temminckii*, Latr., and agrees with it in every respect except that the thorax is a little less broad and less rounded at the sides; the spots on the elytra are similarly placed, but smaller, and the sub-humeral one on the fifth and sixth interstices is absent; the basal spot is only on three interstices; the discoidal spot is on the third and fourth interstices only; the posterior band is much narrower, especially towards the margin; at the apex there are only two elongate spots, one on the third interstice, the other on the eighth. Length 33 lines. Male.

Hab. Sumatra (*C. Curtis*).